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MEL BAY'S REGGAE GROOVES FOR ELECTRIC BASS

by
**Chris
Matheos**

CD CONTENTS

1	Intro	Ex 1 & 2 [:24]	21	Variation Ideas (cont)	Ex 9 & 10 [:30]
2		Ex 3 & 4 [:18]	22		Ex 11 & 12 [:34]
3		Ex 5 & 6 [:21]	23		Ex 13 & 14 [:38]
4	Rhythmic Displacement	Ex 1 & 2 [:19]	24	Rhythm Section	Ex 1 & 2 [:48]
5		Ex 3 & 4 [:36]	25		Ex 3 & 4 [:50]
6	Crossing The Barline	Ex 1 & 2 [:31]	26		Ex 5 & 6 [:51]
7		Ex 3 & 4 [:31]	27		Ex 7 & 8 [:44]
8		Ex 5 & 6 [:52]	28		Ex 9 & 10 [:46]
9	Dead Notes	Ex 1 & 2 [:30]	29		Ex 11 & 12 [:46]
10		Ex 3 & 4 [:40]	30		Ex 13 & 14 [:48]
11	Fretless Bass/Slides	Ex 1 & 2 [:35]	31		Ex 15 & 16 [:43]
12		Ex 3 - 5 [1:00]	32		Ex 17 & 18 [:46]
13	Five/Six String Bass	Ex 1 & 2 [:42]	33	Rhythm Sec/No Bass	Ex 1 & 2 [:48]
14		Ex 3 & 4 [:34]	34		Ex 3 & 4 [:47]
15		Ex 5 & 6 [:36]	35		Ex 5 & 6 [:49]
16	Moving Patterns	Ex 1 - 3 [:49]	36		Ex 7 & 8 [:44]
17	Variation Ideas	Ex 1 & 2 [:34]	37		Ex 9 & 10 [:46]
18		Ex 3 & 4 [:31]	38		Ex 11 & 12 [:48]
19		Ex 5 & 6 [:33]	39		Ex 13 & 14 [:40]
20		Ex 7 & 8 [:34]	40		Ex 15 & 16 [:42]
			41		Ex 17 & 18 [:47]



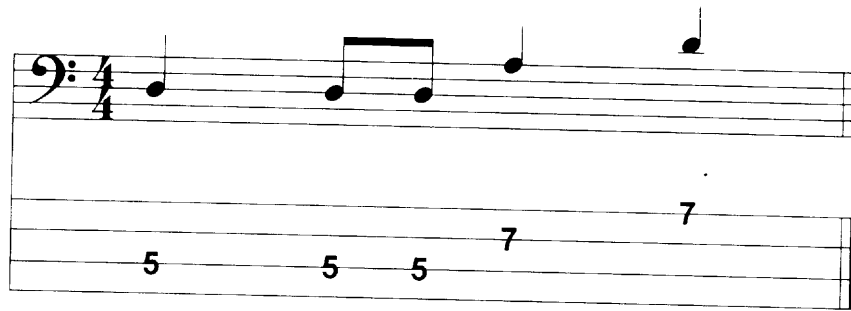
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BUILDING A BASS LINE

Creating a reggae bass line is very simple. There are a few patterns that make up many of the classic bass lines.

One of the most common patterns is the root, fifth, octave, pattern. If we were to play it under a D chord it would look like this:

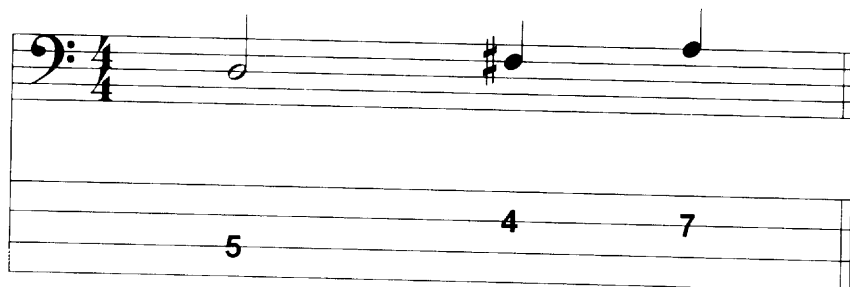


This pattern can also be played like this:



Example two has the same rhythm as example one.

Another common pattern is the root, third, fifth, pattern.



This pattern can also be played like this:



The above patterns are very simple. They are some of the most common patterns in reggae bass.

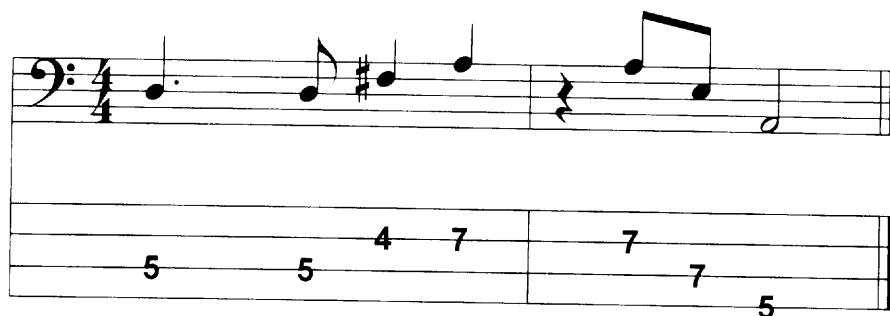
Many students have difficulty playing reggae bass lines at first. Some bass lines do not always start on the root. The previous four exercises started on the root. The following example is two bars long. The first bar starts on the root on a D chord. The second bar starts on the fifth of an A chord. In the second bar I am reversing the root, third, fifth pattern. I play fifth, third, root:



This can be done with most patterns. If I am playing a four bar phrase, I usually like to play the root on the first bar. On the second, third, or fourth bars, I may break it up. I like to play phrases starting on the third too.

Reggae is a groove based style of music for electric bass. Changing up the starting notes of a pattern can make your groove less repetitive sounding.

Another unusual thing about reggae bass is that you do not always have to play on the downbeat. It is common to completely skip the downbeat. In the following example, I play nothing on the downbeat of the second bar:



I call this technique breathing. By adding a rest here and there, you can create a very interesting feel.

RHYTHMIC DISPLACEMENT/BREATHING

It is very easy to create a breathing feel. I like to take things a step further by doing some rhythmic displacement. I like to take a rest and move it to a different spot in the bar.

Examples 1, 2 and 3 all use the same pattern, but in each example I start the pattern on a different beat. All three examples have two quarter note rests and one eighth note rest. By changing the order of the rests, we create rhythmic displacement. With a solid drum groove underneath, rhythmic displacement can hardly be noticeable, but it is a great way to make your groove suddenly sound more interesting.

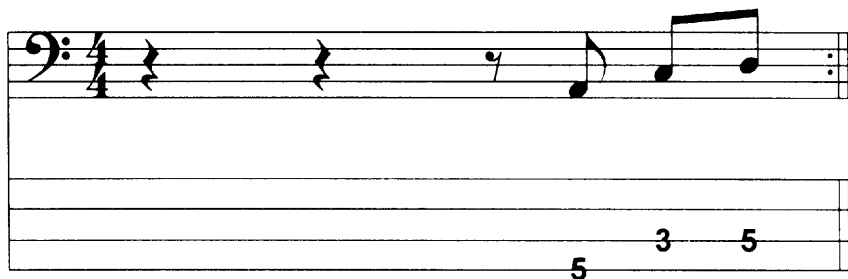
EXAMPLE 1-



EXAMPLE 2-



EXAMPLE 3-



EXAMPLE 4 mixes the above three examples.

The first system of musical notation for Example 4 consists of a bass staff and a three-line staff. The bass staff is in 4/4 time and contains two measures. The first measure has a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G, an eighth note A, and a quarter note B. The second measure has a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G, an eighth note A, and a quarter note B. The three-line staff below has two measures. The first measure contains the fingering sequence 5, 3, 5. The second measure contains the fingering sequence 5, 3, 5.

The second system of musical notation for Example 4 consists of a bass staff and a three-line staff. The bass staff is in 4/4 time and contains two measures. The first measure has a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G, an eighth note A, and a quarter note B. The second measure has a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note G, an eighth note A, and a quarter note B. The three-line staff below has two measures. The first measure contains the fingering sequence 5, 3, 5. The second measure contains the fingering sequence 5, 3, 5.

CROSSING THE BARLINE

Reggae bass lines are also very unique because the bass does not always play on the downbeat. In the previous chapter we have seen some examples of this. When working with two bar phrases, it is common to hold a note over the bar line. The following examples demonstrate this:

The first example shows a two-bar phrase in 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line features a half note in the first bar and a half note in the second bar, with a tie across the bar line. The second example shows a similar two-bar phrase, but the bass line uses eighth and quarter notes, also with a tie across the bar line.

Holding notes over the bar line can create a tasteful effect, but sometimes it is just as tasteful to put rests in place of the tied note.

Example three is the same as example one, but I put rests in place of the tied note. Example four is the same as example two, but I've done the same to it.

The third example shows a two-bar phrase in 4/4 time, identical to the first example, but the bass line uses rests in place of the tied notes. The fourth example shows a two-bar phrase in 4/4 time, identical to the second example, but the bass line uses rests in place of the tied notes.

Often a complete song will vamp on a two bar bass groove. A good way to create variety in a vamp groove is to mix the feel up. The below example is a vamp. I hold a note over the bar line on half the bars, and leave rests around the bar line on other bars. I am alternating examples one and three with examples two and four.

DEAD NOTES

Dead notes can be added to a groove to create a more percussive feel. Playing dead notes is simple. Change nothing with the right hand technique. With the left hand, mute the strings instead of fretting a note. Leave the fingers resting lightly on top of the strings. Dead notes sound like “clicks”.

The occasional dead note can add a bit of drive to a groove. When dead notes are properly added to a groove, it almost feels as though you are pushing the rhythm section.

I like to take a groove and add one or two dead notes to it. I usually add them in place of an eighth note rest with dead notes.

Examples one and two are very similar grooves. In example two I have replaced some of the rests with dead notes.

The image displays two musical examples, each consisting of a bass staff and a guitar staff. Both are in 4/4 time and D major (indicated by two sharps).
Example 1 (top): The bass staff contains a groove with eighth and quarter notes. The guitar staff shows fret numbers: 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 0. There are eighth note rests in the first and third measures.
Example 2 (bottom): The bass staff is identical to Example 1. The guitar staff shows fret numbers: 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 0. In this example, the eighth note rests from the first staff are replaced by dead notes, represented by an 'x' on the staff line.

Both examples have a great feel to them. They are both excellent grooves. One is not necessarily better than the other. Adding dead notes is a great way to build the song. I often like to mix the dead note feel of example two, with the more laid back feel of example one.

Example three is an expansion of the previous two exercises.

The first exercise is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of four measures: a quarter note F#4, an eighth rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The bass line consists of two measures: the first measure has a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note G3; the second measure has a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end.

The second exercise is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of four measures: a quarter note F#4, an eighth rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The bass line consists of two measures: the first measure has a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note G3; the second measure has a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end.

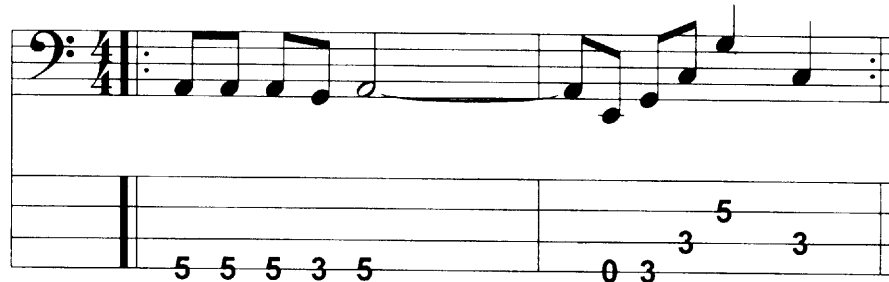
The third exercise is written in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of four measures: a quarter note F#4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C4. The bass line consists of two measures: the first measure has a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note G3; the second measure has a quarter note A3, a quarter note B3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4. The exercise is marked with a repeat sign at the beginning and a double bar line at the end.

FRETLESS BASS/ SLIDES

I have always enjoyed playing reggae with a fretless bass. There are so many little things that can be added to a groove with a fretless bass. My favorite thing to add to grooves are slides. I generally do all my reggae slides in a downward motion (in the direction of the headstock). Slides can be played on a fretted bass, but it does not have the same tone or feel as a fretless bass.

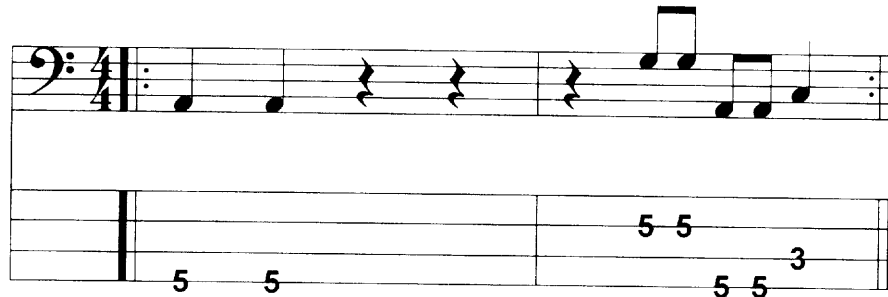
In example one there is a half note at the end of the first bar.

In example two there is a slide at the end of the first bar, instead of a half note.



A small thing like a slide can make a large difference in a groove.

*****NOTE: If you do not own a fretless bass and want to get more out of your slides, I recommend that you experiment with your tone knob. Try setting it on a more bass sounding setting. Your slides should come out better.

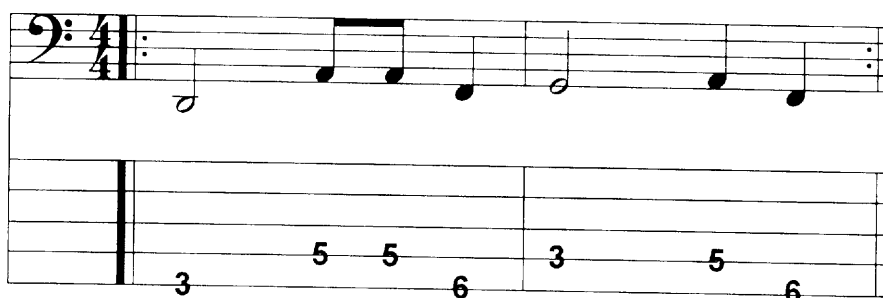


My approach to playing fretless bass is different than my approach to fretted bass. On fretless I often look for rests, and replace them with a slide. If I am playing a vamp, I like to alternate the rests with slides. This can subtly create a unique variety to your groove.



FIVE AND SIX STRING BASS

Low end is an important part of the reggae style. A low “B” string is a great way to create more low end. I have not found a high “C” string very useful in this style. The following grooves are written for five string bass. They can also be played on a six string bass.



[illegible]

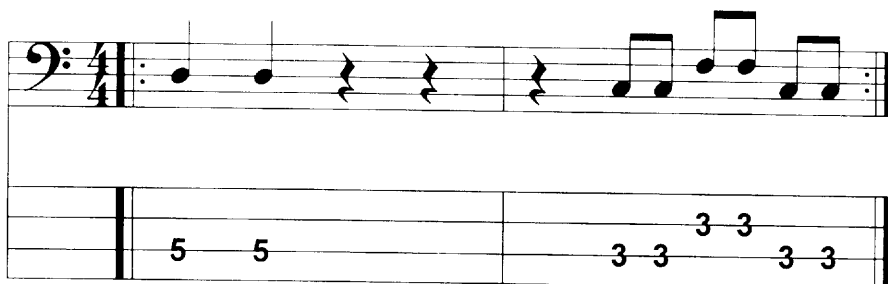
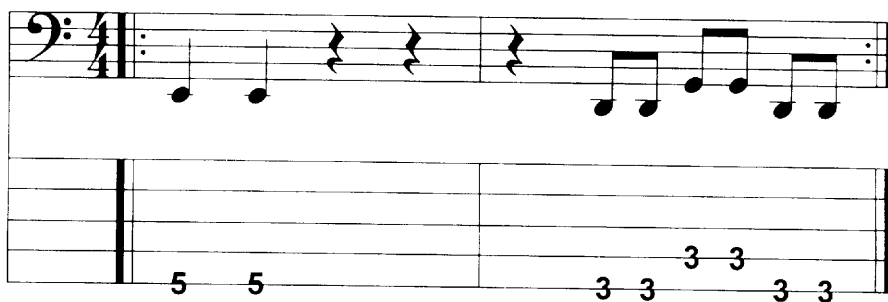
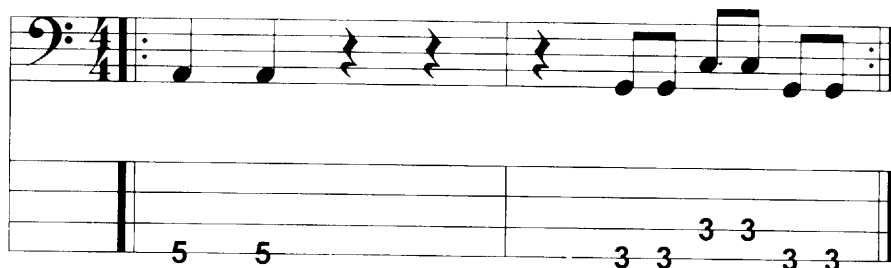
The bass line is written in 4/4 time. It begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first measure contains a half note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The second measure contains a half note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The third measure contains a half note A3, a quarter note B3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4. The fourth measure contains a half note E4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note A4. The fifth measure contains a half note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5. The sixth measure contains a half note F5, a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, and a quarter note B5. The seventh measure contains a half note C6, a quarter note D6, a quarter note E6, and a quarter note F6. The eighth measure contains a half note G6, a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7. The ninth measure contains a half note D7, a quarter note E7, a quarter note F7, and a quarter note G7. The tenth measure contains a half note A7, a quarter note B7, a quarter note C8, and a quarter note D8. The eleventh measure contains a half note E8, a quarter note F8, a quarter note G8, and a quarter note A8. The twelfth measure contains a half note B8, a quarter note C9, a quarter note D9, and a quarter note E9. The thirteenth measure contains a half note F9, a quarter note G9, a quarter note A9, and a quarter note B9. The fourteenth measure contains a half note C10, a quarter note D10, a quarter note E10, and a quarter note F10. The fifteenth measure contains a half note G10, a quarter note A10, a quarter note B10, and a quarter note C11. The sixteenth measure contains a half note D11, a quarter note E11, a quarter note F11, and a quarter note G11. The seventeenth measure contains a half note A11, a quarter note B11, a quarter note C12, and a quarter note D12. The eighteenth measure contains a half note E12, a quarter note F12, a quarter note G12, and a quarter note A12. The nineteenth measure contains a half note B12, a quarter note C13, a quarter note D13, and a quarter note E13. The twentieth measure contains a half note F13, a quarter note G13, a quarter note A13, and a quarter note B13. The twenty-first measure contains a half note C14, a quarter note D14, a quarter note E14, and a quarter note F14. The twenty-second measure contains a half note G14, a quarter note A14, a quarter note B14, and a quarter note C15. The twenty-third measure contains a half note D15, a quarter note E15, a quarter note F15, and a quarter note G15. The twenty-fourth measure contains a half note A15, a quarter note B15, a quarter note C16, and a quarter note D16. The twenty-fifth measure contains a half note E16, a quarter note F16, a quarter note G16, and a quarter note A16. The twenty-sixth measure contains a half note B16, a quarter note C17, a quarter note D17, and a quarter note E17. The twenty-seventh measure contains a half note F17, a quarter note G17, a quarter note A17, and a quarter note B17. The twenty-eighth measure contains a half note C18, a quarter note D18, a quarter note E18, and a quarter note F18. The twenty-ninth measure contains a half note G18, a quarter note A18, a quarter note B18, and a quarter note C19. The thirtieth measure contains a half note D19, a quarter note E19, a quarter note F19, and a quarter note G19. The thirty-first measure contains a half note A19, a quarter note B19, a quarter note C20, and a quarter note D20. The thirty-second measure contains a half note E20, a quarter note F20, a quarter note G20, and a quarter note A20. The thirty-third measure contains a half note B20, a quarter note C21, a quarter note D21, and a quarter note E21. The thirty-fourth measure contains a half note F21, a quarter note G21, a quarter note A21, and a quarter note B21. The thirty-fifth measure contains a half note C22, a quarter note D22, a quarter note E22, and a quarter note F22. The thirty-sixth measure contains a half note G22, a quarter note A22, a quarter note B22, and a quarter note C23. The thirty-seventh measure contains a half note D23, a quarter note E23, a quarter note F23, and a quarter note G23. The thirty-eighth measure contains a half note A23, a quarter note B23, a quarter note C24, and a quarter note D24. The thirty-ninth measure contains a half note E24, a quarter note F24, a quarter note G24, and a quarter note A24. The fortieth measure contains a half note B24, a quarter note C25, a quarter note D25, and a quarter note E25. The forty-first measure contains a half note F25, a quarter note G25, a quarter note A25, and a quarter note B25. The forty-second measure contains a half note C26, a quarter note D26, a quarter note E26, and a quarter note F26. The forty-third measure contains a half note G26, a quarter note A26, a quarter note B26, and a quarter note C27. The forty-fourth measure contains a half note D27, a quarter note E27, a quarter note F27, and a quarter note G27. The forty-fifth measure contains a half note A27, a quarter note B27, a quarter note C28, and a quarter note D28. The forty-sixth measure contains a half note E28, a quarter note F28, a quarter note G28, and a quarter note A28. The forty-seventh measure contains a half note B28, a quarter note C29, a quarter note D29, and a quarter note E29. The forty-eighth measure contains a half note F29, a quarter note G29, a quarter note A29, and a quarter note B29. The forty-ninth measure contains a half note C30, a quarter note D30, a quarter note E30, and a quarter note F30. The fiftieth measure contains a half note G30, a quarter note A30, a quarter note B30, and a quarter note C31. The fifty-first measure contains a half note D31, a quarter note E31, a quarter note F31, and a quarter note G31. The fifty-second measure contains a half note A31, a quarter note B31, a quarter note C32, and a quarter note D32. The fifty-third measure contains a half note E32, a quarter note F32, a quarter note G32, and a quarter note A32. The fifty-fourth measure contains a half note B32, a quarter note C33, a quarter note D33, and a quarter note E33. The fifty-fifth measure contains a half note F33, a quarter note G33, a quarter note A33, and a quarter note B33. The fifty-sixth measure contains a half note C34, a quarter note D34, a quarter note E34, and a quarter note F34. The fifty-seventh measure contains a half note G34, a quarter note A34, a quarter note B34, and a quarter note C35. The fifty-eighth measure contains a half note D35, a quarter note E35, a quarter note F35, and a quarter note G35. The fifty-ninth measure contains a half note A35, a quarter note B35, a quarter note C36, and a quarter note D36. The sixtieth measure contains a half note E36, a quarter note F36, a quarter note G36, and a quarter note A36. The sixty-first measure contains a half note B36, a quarter note C37, a quarter note D37, and a quarter note E37. The sixty-second measure contains a half note F37, a quarter note G37, a quarter note A37, and a quarter note B37. The sixty-third measure contains a half note C38, a quarter note D38, a quarter note E38, and a quarter note F38. The sixty-fourth measure contains a half note G38, a quarter note A38, a quarter note B38, and a quarter note C39. The sixty-fifth measure contains a half note D39, a quarter note E39, a quarter note F39, and a quarter note G39. The sixty-sixth measure contains a half note A39, a quarter note B39, a quarter note C40, and a quarter note D40. The sixty-seventh measure contains a half note E40, a quarter note F40, a quarter note G40, and a quarter note A40. The sixty-eighth measure contains a half note B40, a quarter note C41, a quarter note D41, and a quarter note E41. The sixty-ninth measure contains a half note F41, a quarter note G41, a quarter note A41, and a quarter note B41. The seventieth measure contains a half note C42, a quarter note D42, a quarter note E42, and a quarter note F42. The seventy-first measure contains a half note G42, a quarter note A42, a quarter note B42, and a quarter note C43. The seventy-second measure contains a half note D43, a quarter note E43, a quarter note F43, and a quarter note G43. The seventy-third measure contains a half note A43, a quarter note B43, a quarter note C44, and a quarter note D44. The seventy-fourth measure contains a half note E44, a quarter note F44, a quarter note G44, and a quarter note A44. The seventy-fifth measure contains a half note B44, a quarter note C45, a quarter note D45, and a quarter note E45. The seventy-sixth measure contains a half note F45, a quarter note G45, a quarter note A45, and a quarter note B45. The seventy-seventh measure contains a half note C46, a quarter note D46, a quarter note E46, and a quarter note F46. The seventy-eighth measure contains a half note G46, a quarter note A46, a quarter note B46, and a quarter note C47. The seventy-ninth measure contains a half note D47, a quarter note E47, a quarter note F47, and a quarter note G47. The eightieth measure contains a half note A47, a quarter note B47, a quarter note C48, and a quarter note D48. The eighty-first measure contains a half note E48, a quarter note F48, a quarter note G48, and a quarter note A48. The eighty-second measure contains a half note B48, a quarter note C49, a quarter note D49, and a quarter note E49. The eighty-third measure contains a half note F49, a quarter note G49, a quarter note A49, and a quarter note B49. The eighty-fourth measure contains a half note C50, a quarter note D50, a quarter note E50, and a quarter note F50. The eighty-fifth measure contains a half note G50, a quarter note A50, a quarter note B50, and a quarter note C51. The eighty-sixth measure contains a half note D51, a quarter note E51, a quarter note F51, and a quarter note G51. The eighty-seventh measure contains a half note A51, a quarter note B51, a quarter note C52, and a quarter note D52. The eighty-eighth measure contains a half note E52, a quarter note F52, a quarter note G52, and a quarter note A52. The eighty-ninth measure contains a half note B52, a quarter note C53, a quarter note D53, and a quarter note E53. The ninetieth measure contains a half note F53, a quarter note G53, a quarter note A53, and a quarter note B53. The hundredth measure contains a half note C54, a quarter note D54, a quarter note E54, and a quarter note F54. The hundred-first measure contains a half note G54, a quarter note A54, a quarter note B54, and a quarter note C55. The hundred-second measure contains a half note D55, a quarter note E55, a quarter note F55, and a quarter note G55. The hundred-third measure contains a half note A55, a quarter note B55, a quarter note C56, and a quarter note D56. The hundred-fourth measure contains a half note E56, a quarter note F56, a quarter note G56, and a quarter note A56. The hundred-fifth measure contains a half note B56, a quarter note C57, a quarter note D57, and a quarter note E57. The hundred-sixth measure contains a half note F57, a quarter note G57, a quarter note A57, and a quarter note B57. The hundred-seventh measure contains a half note C58, a quarter note D58, a quarter note E58, and a quarter note F58. The hundred-eighth measure contains a half note G58, a quarter note A58, a quarter note B58, and a quarter note C59. The hundred-ninth measure contains a half note D59, a quarter note E59, a quarter note F59, and a quarter note G59. The hundred-tieth measure contains a half note A59, a quarter note B59, a quarter note C60, and a quarter note D60. The hundred-first measure contains a half note E60, a quarter note F60, a quarter note G60, and a quarter note A60. The hundred-second measure contains a half note B60, a quarter note C61, a quarter note D61, and a quarter note E61. The hundred-third measure contains a half note F61, a quarter note G61, a quarter note A61, and a quarter note B61. The hundred-fourth measure contains a half note C62, a quarter note D62, a quarter note E62, and a quarter note F62. The hundred-fifth measure contains a half note G62, a quarter note A62, a quarter note B62, and a quarter note C63. The hundred-sixth measure contains a half note D63, a quarter note E63, a quarter note F63, and a quarter note G63. The hundred-seventh measure contains a half note A63, a quarter note B63, a quarter note C64, and a quarter note D64. The hundred-eighth measure contains a half note E64, a quarter note F64, a quarter note G64, and a quarter note A64. The hundred-ninth measure contains a half note B64, a quarter note C65, a quarter note D65, and a quarter note E65. The hundred-tieth measure contains a half note F65, a quarter note G65, a quarter note A65, and a quarter note B65. The hundred-first measure contains a half note C66, a quarter note D66, a quarter note E66, and a quarter note F66. The hundred-second measure contains a half note G66, a quarter note A66, a quarter note B66, and a quarter note C67. The hundred-third measure contains a half note D67, a quarter note E67, a quarter note F67, and a quarter note G67. The hundred-fourth measure contains a half note A67, a quarter note B67, a quarter note C68, and a quarter note D68. The hundred-fifth measure contains a half note E68, a quarter note F68, a quarter note G68, and a quarter note A68. The hundred-sixth measure contains a half note B68, a quarter note C69, a quarter note D69, and a quarter note E69. The hundred-seventh measure contains a half note F69, a quarter note G69, a quarter note A69, and a quarter note B69. The hundred-eighth measure contains a half note C70, a quarter note D70, a quarter note E70, and a quarter note F70

MOVING PATTERNS

The previous section used a lot of the same patterns from earlier in the book. The patterns were moved to be played with a low "B" string. Reggae bass is a pattern oriented style.

I have often played a popular song with a band. Then I'd play the same song with another band, but in a different key. So I had to move the pattern to a different spot on the bass.

Being able to move patterns is a very useful technique. The following examples are all the same pattern. In each example I move the pattern to a different spot on the bass.



VARIATION IDEAS

The following patterns are all very similar. I wrote them to show some variation ideas in action. I changed small things like rests and the length of notes. The following fourteen examples are a few of my variation ideas. They show some of reggae's most basic groove ideas at work. I hope you will create your own variation ideas.

Example 1



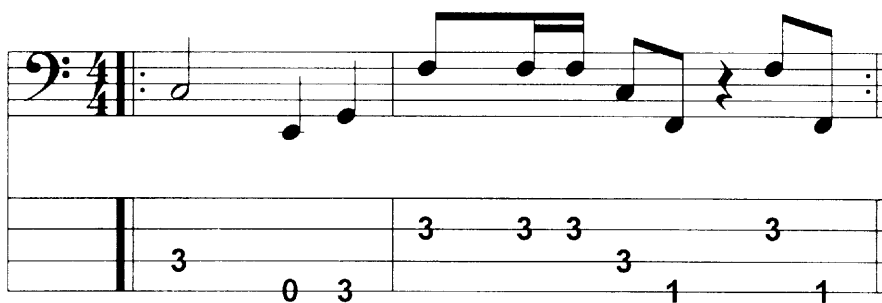
Example 2



Example 3



Example 4



Example 5

Example 6

Example 7

Example 8

Example 9

The musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is shown in two staves. The top staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a repeat sign, followed by a sequence of eighth and quarter notes: G2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1. The bottom staff is a single line with fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 4, 5.

The bass line is written on a single staff in 4/4 time. It begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first measure contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G, an eighth note A, and an eighth note G. The second measure contains a quarter note F, a quarter note E, and a quarter note D. The third measure contains a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note C, an eighth note D, and an eighth note C. The fourth measure contains a quarter note B, a quarter note A, and a quarter note G. The line ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

[illegible]

RHYTHM SECTION

The following eighteen examples have been recorded with a full rhythm section. They have also been recorded without bass so that you can play along.

[illegible]

Ex. 2

The example consists of two parts. The top part is a musical score in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is: G2 (quarter), A2-B2 (eighth pair), B2-A2 (eighth pair), G2 (quarter), F2 (half). This is followed by a repeat sign. The second part of the melody is: G2 (quarter), A2-B2 (eighth pair), B2-A2 (eighth pair), G2 (quarter), F2 (half). This is followed by another repeat sign. The bottom part is a guitar fretboard diagram for the bass string. The fret numbers are: 5, 3, 5, 6, 3, 3, 5, 6, 3, 5, 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 6.

EX. 3

The example consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass line in 4/4 time, starting with a double bar line and repeat sign. It contains four measures: 1) G2 (half note), G2 (half note); 2) quarter rest, G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (half); 3) G2 (half), G2 (half); 4) quarter rest, G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), B2 (quarter), C3 (half). The bottom staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with six strings. The first measure shows the open strings (3, 5) and the third string fretted at the third fret (3, 3, 3). The second measure shows the fifth string fretted at the fifth fret (5), the third string fretted at the fifth fret (3, 5), the second string fretted at the third fret (3), and the first string fretted at the fifth fret (5). The third measure shows the third string fretted at the third fret (3, 5), the second string fretted at the fifth fret (5), and the first string fretted at the fifth fret (5). The fourth measure shows the fifth string fretted at the fifth fret (5), the third string fretted at the third fret (3, 5, 3), and the first string fretted at the fifth fret (5, 5).

EX. 4

The example shows a bass line in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The chords indicated below the staff are D7, A7, G7, and A7. Below the staff is a fingerings chart with four measures, each corresponding to a chord. The fingerings are: Measure 1 (D7): 5, 4, 7, 5; Measure 2 (A7): 7, 4, 7, 5; Measure 3 (G7): 3, 2, 5, 3; Measure 4 (A7): 5, 4, 7, 5.

Ex. 5

The example shows a bass line in 4/4 time. The first measure contains a half note A2 and a dotted half note G2, with a chord symbol A7 below. The second measure contains a quarter note F#2, a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, and a quarter note C2, with a chord symbol D7 below. The third measure contains a half note C2 and a dotted half note B1, with a chord symbol A7 below. The fourth measure contains a quarter note A1, a quarter note G1, a quarter note F#1, and a quarter note E1, with a chord symbol D7 below. Below the staff is a fingering diagram with numbers 1-5 indicating fingerings for each note.

[illegible][illegible]

Ex. 8

The example consists of two staves. The top staff is a bass line in 4/4 time, starting with a double bar line and a repeat sign. It contains four measures of music. The first measure has a G7 chord and the notes G2, A2, B2, C3. The second measure has an A7 chord and the notes A2, B2, C3, D3. The third measure has a B- chord and the notes B2, C3, D3, E3. The fourth measure has a C#7 chord and the notes C#2, D3, E3, F#3. The bottom staff is a guitar fretboard diagram for the same four measures. The first measure shows the notes 5, 5, 5, 5 on the strings. The second measure shows the notes 2, 2, 2, 2. The third measure shows the notes 2, 2, 2, 2. The fourth measure shows the notes 2, 2, 2, 2.

[illegible]

Ex. 10

A- % A- %

3 3 5 3 0 3 5 2 3 3 5 3 5 5 2

Ex. 11

A- % A- %

5 5 7 8 5 5 7 7 7 5 7 7 5 7 0 0

Ex. 12

A- D7 A- D7

5 3 3 3 5 3 4 5 5 3 3 3 4 5

Ex. 13

C- F7 C- G-

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 1 3

Ex. 14

G- % G- %

3 3 5 5 3 3 5 6 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 6 6

Ex. 15

D7 A7 E- D7 A7

5 4 7 5 5 4 7 5 0 0 0 0 3 2 5 5

Ex. 16

The example consists of two parts. The top part is a musical score in bass clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is: E2 (half), F2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), Bb2 (quarter), C3 (half), D3 (half), E3 (half), F3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter), C4 (half). The bottom part is a guitar fretboard diagram for the bass strings (E, A, D). The fret numbers are: E string (3, 5, 0), A string (3, 5, 3, 5), D string (3, 5, 0, 3, 5, 3, 0, 0).

[illegible]

Ex. 18

The example shows a musical score for a bass line and a corresponding fingerings line. The bass line is written on a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a half note C2, a quarter rest, a quarter note B1, a half note A1, and a quarter note G1. The second measure contains a half note F1, a quarter rest, a quarter note E1, a half note D1, and a quarter note C1. The fingerings line is written on a single staff with a treble clef. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains the numbers 3, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1, 1. The second measure contains the numbers 1, 3, 1, 1, 3, 3, 1. The numbers are placed below the staff lines.

[illegible]